

G. O. P. Bosses want as a candidate a strong man not yet mentioned and who will consent to run; but "there ain't no such animal."

IN London the fact that Germany hasn't wiped allies off the map is regarded as a victory.

The Evening Herald

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

THIRTIETH-CENTURY.
Vol. 26, No. 54.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1914.

THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 4, NO. 144.

20,000 AUSTRIANS KILLED

Official Confirmation of Crushing Defeat Delivered by Serbs in Bloody Three Day Battle on Banks of the Drina
Steady Advance of Kaiser's Main Forces Unchecked

OVERWHELMING VICTORY CLAIMED FOR GERMANY IN SEMI-OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DETAILS NOT GIVEN BUT MAY HAVE BEEN WON BETWEEN METZ AND THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS

Washington, Aug. 22.—An official German dispatch reports a "magnificent victory" of the German forces between Metz and the Vosges mountains.

No additional details are given. Washington, Aug. 22.—The German embassy here received a report on the dispatch from German officials in New York, through whom it had come and who would make known no details.

At the embassy it was regarded as opening a new and important phase, as chief interest thus far had been centered on the operations along the Franco-German frontier, between Metz and the Vosges mountains, one of the notable scenes of conflict of the Franco-Prussian war.

London, Aug. 22, (8:45 a. m.)—Official sources confirm the reports that the Austrians lost 20,000 men in the three days' fighting on the river Drina and that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege, is a prisoner of the Germans and en route for Cologne.

General Leman was until recently the head of the Belgian military school and is considered an authority on military engineering. He is known as a determined and resourceful commander. He is 62 years of age.

London, Aug. 22, (9:35 a. m.)—According to a Central News dispatch from Rome, many Austrians were drowned in their flight in the Drina river. The Serbian artillery annihilated the survivors. The correspondent says that 25,000 Austrians were killed or wounded in the battle and that 10,000 were taken prisoners.

London, Aug. 22, (9:25 a. m.)—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram from St. Petersburg sent under today's date, says:

"After a brilliant Serbian victory at Mitšawa, the Austrians fled toward the bridges of the Drina, pursued by the Serbians, who captured rich booty and a large number of prisoners, including officers. They took forty guns, most of them howitzers; horses, ammunition and field hospital military kitchen."

London, Aug. 22, (9:30 p. m.)—The Express publishes a dispatch from Osmund stating that the Germans are in Ghent and they will be in Bruges tomorrow. There was no resistance at Ghent.

London, Aug. 22, (9:55 p. m.)—In a dispatch from Amsterdam,

the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I have received a telephone message from Rotterdam on the Dutch-Belgian frontier declaring that German U-boats were seen Friday afternoon three miles from the Dutch frontier near Eindhoven, which is 18 miles north of Antwerp."

SERBIAN REPORT DECLARES

VICTORY WAS ANTICIPATED. Nish, Serbia, Aug. 22.—There has been continuous fighting along the whole frontier for two days without any change in the respective positions of the Austrian and Serbian armies. It is officially stated that a part of the Serbian army has invaded Bosnia successfully and that a great battle with an outcome favorable to the Serbians is expected.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE SAID

TO PROCEED UNINTERRUPTED. London, Aug. 22, (11:48 a. m.)—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Reuters Telegram company says the Russian general advance both on Austria and Germany is progressing without interruption.

A big cavalry engagement of the northern army on Friday was a severe blow to the Germans in East Prussia. An entire German battery was captured. Aviators are throwing bombs on the German entrenchments and military buildings.

Three Austrian army corps are engaged in the Austro-Serbian theater of war. They are wedged in the junction of the Drina and Vardar rivers. In a battle of four days' duration the Serbians captured 60 Austrian guns.

BELGIAN RETREAT UPON

ANTWERP NOW COMPLETE. Paris, Aug. 22, (10:30 a. m.)—Official information made public today is that the concentration of Belgian troops before Antwerp has been completed in good order. The morale of the troops has not been impaired.

A dispatch received from Corbais, France, relates that an unnamed German general, together with 800 German soldiers, all prisoners of war among the troops being many Austrians, were on their way to a detention camp, the captives fell into an animated discussion of the war situation. Blows followed words and soon there was a general scrimmage. Several of the prisoners were injured before they could be separated.

GERMANS EXACT ENORMOUS

TRIBUTE FROM LIEGE.

London, Aug. 22, (12:30 p. m.)—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Reuters Telegram company has sent in the following account of the present situation at Liege which he obtained from The Rotterdam Correspondent which in turn got the story from

(Continued on Page Two.)

Summary of Today's War News

The German advance into Belgium is going on today, apparently without serious check. Having taken Brussels, the troops of Emperor William are forcing their way steadily and rapidly to the north and west.

They have occupied Ghent and are approaching Bruges and Ostende. They would appear to be endeavoring to overrun the whole northern and western Belgium. At the same time they would seem to be drawing closer to the French frontier.

Southeast of Brussels they are investing the fortified city of Namur, on the Meuse.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans will not continue to occupy Brussels, contenting themselves merely with marching through the city. This determination, however, may be altered by the attitude of the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying he will never pay over the \$40,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

The concentration of the Belgian army before Antwerp is said to have been accomplished in good order, and the morale of the Belgian troops is reported to be unimpaired. While German patrols are close to Antwerp, no strong detachments have been reported yet near the city. Whether or not the Germans will attempt to capture Antwerp, or simply invest it, is not yet clear.

A Paris newspaper declares today that general mobilization in Italy has been decided on and will be proclaimed in three or four days.

St. Petersburg announces officially that the Russian army is advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and at the same time successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact with the enemy. A reported cavalry engagement of the northern Russian army last Friday is described as a severe blow to the Germans in East Prussia. It is said an entire German battery was captured in this engagement. Russian aviators are reported throwing bombs in German entrenchments.

Further accounts of the reported Serbian victory over the Austrians say the fighting lasted three days along the Drina river. The Austrian casualties were given as between twenty and twenty-five thousand, while it is said ten thousand prisoners were taken. The Serbian artillery did effective work against the enemy. Nish declares officially that a part of the Serbian army has invaded Bosnia, and that another great battle is expected in the near future.

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiao Chow, expires tomorrow and Japan is described as fully ready to proceed against the German position. A dispatch from Tokyo says that the German ambassador to Japan will sail for Seattle August 26 and that a number of German officials have already left Tokyo.

The news of the German occupation of Brussels has been posted in Berlin. The story was told in a laconic despatch of seven words.

The American ambassador in Berlin has published a denial of reports that Americans have been ill-treated in Germany. He declares that today they enjoy as much security in Germany as in America.

London announces officially that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans at Cologne.

JAPAN READY FOR WAR

Satisfactory Reply Must Come to Ultimatum to Germany by 10 O'clock Tonight, New York Time.

KAISER'S ANSWER IS
WAITED WITH ANXIETY

Shanghai Reports Indicate Military Movement on Large Scale Under Full Headway Across the Pacific

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Japanese cruiser Izumo, fully stocked and provisioned fresh from the drydock, passed through the Golden Gate at 12:10 p. m. today. She will clear for action at sea.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Japanese government today instructed its chargé d'affaires in Berlin to leave there at 4 p. m. tomorrow, Berlin time, if an answer was not returned then by Germany to the Japanese ultimatum.

Baron Chinda asked Secretary Bryan to transmit through the American embassy at Berlin a message to the Japanese chargé d'affaires, giving him instructions in detail as to the course he is to pursue if no answer is returned by Germany.

Germany's answer to the ultimatum of Japan is awaited with absorbing interest in official and diplomatic quarters, as only a few hours remain for the time limit of the ultimatum. While Japan's note specified "noon on August 23" as the time limit, yet the difference of fourteen hours time between here and Tokyo makes noon tomorrow in Tokyo about 10 p. m. tonight, eastern time, in the United States. For this reason it is believed that a reply—if one is to be made—must now be en route, as the delayed cable communication around would require many hours to insure any answer getting through in the short time still remaining.

Baron Chinda says that the Japanese chargé d'affaires at Berlin would wait for an answer until 4 p. m., and that if no communication were received he was to ask for his passport, place the interests of Japan in Germany in the hands of the United States and leave at once.

Baron Chinda did not say what course the Japanese chargé d'affaires was to pursue if an answer were returned and it was unsatisfactory, but it was presumed he will remain in Berlin until the answer can be communicated and formally considered by the Japanese government. Daniel von Haimhausen, the German chargé d'affaires, a state department official just a few minutes before Baron Chinda arrived, said that while he had no definite information he would not be surprised if no answer were returned to the ultimatum, placing the burden of action upon Japan.

Secretary Bryan said today that his communication to Japan, reaffirming the open door policy of the United States in the far east, had gone forward through the American embassy in Tokyo two days ago. Senators of the foreign relations committee said no action would be

THREE WEEKS OF GREAT WAR AND DECISIVE ATTACK IS YET TO BE DELIVERED

London War Office in Guarded Statement Gives First Comprehensive Summary of the Operations to Date. Sharp Warning Against Exaggeration Minor Advantages Gained by the Allies into Decisive Victories. Fact that Germany's Attack Remains Undelivered Construed as Enormous Advantage Gained by England and France. Russian Attack Begins to Develop.

London, Aug. 22 (2:45 p. m.)—With the Germans bombarding the forts of Namur, and large bodies of their troops continuing to move westward, a contact must soon be formed with the main allied forces.

The German army will then for the first time find itself facing its chief opponents, and a great battle which must have an enormous effect on the future of the war will probably ensue and flow for several days before a decision is reached.

The front of the German fighting line may extend far to the westward, if the suggestion is well founded that the right wing of the emperor's battalions is carrying out a great circling movement with a view to breaking into France further to the south. According to official reports, victories gained by the French troops have opened the way to Calmar, capital of Upper Alsace. Seven thousand Austrians are reported to have arrived at Strasbourg for the defense of that fortress.

Both Germany and Austria-Hungary have called the land-army, their last reserve of troops, to the colors.

If the news of a great Serbian victory, which comes from many sources, be true, Austria-Hungary, which must be reeling under the smashing blow delivered by her small adversary, will need every available man.

The Russian army on the eastern frontier of Germany gradually is emerging from the mist and in such forces as soon will demand more attention.

The official press bureau this afternoon issued a warning to the public to bear in mind that for practical purposes almost all information, official or unofficial, concerning the progress of the land operations, comes at present from the side of the allies. The official statement continues:

"Very little news filters in from Germany and Austria by the channels of neutral countries, but sufficient does filter through to indicate that the enemy claims successes in various quarters, both in the western and eastern theaters of the war.

"It should be remembered these campaigns have been carried out on an enormous scale and that a majority of the encounters which have already taken place can only in their due perspective be classed as incidents of minor importance.

"No achievement on either side deserves to be called a victory. The French have gained gratifying successes in Alsace and the Germans by a steady pressure have obliged a large portion of the Belgian field army to retire on Antwerp.

"In the eastern theater there have been a number of affairs in which our allies are believed to have gained ground, but the campaign in that quarter can scarcely be said to have commenced. The exaggeration into important triumphs of minor episodes in which the allied forces are alleged to have gained the upper hand, is misleading.

"This, however, may be said: In the western theater of war—that in which this country is most immediately interested—one real noteworthy success has been gained, although it should, perhaps, be called a German failure, rather than an allied success.

"At the end of three weeks the enemy has not yet attempted to deliver an attack which, had it taken place and proved even partially successful, a week ago, might conceivably have interfered with the concentration of the French army and might have proved prejudicial to their subsequent operations.

"It was apprehended that the enemy would be ready first and would take full advantage of this circumstance. These suppositions have proved incorrect. The situation at this moment is, in a military sense, satisfactory."

taken on Senator Callinger's resolution to that effect without consulting the state department.

HUGE MILITARY OPERATIONS

UNDER FULL HEADWAY.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—According to information received today from an official, but not from a Japanese source, the tenth division of the Japanese army, consisting of 16,000 men, went on board transports at Kure last Friday. Furthermore, a Japanese battleship fleet, including the super-dreadnought Kongo, has sailed to bombard Tsing-Tau, the seaport of Kiao Chow, and cover the

landing of the first Japanese forces of occupation.

The second Japanese cruiser squadron from Port Arthur is patrolling between Korea and the island of Formosa.

A British cruiser from Hong Kong passed here today, going north.

STRICT CENSORSHIP PLACED

ON ALL CABLE MESSAGES

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—An announcement was made here today that Japan has placed a strict censorship on all cable messages to and from the empire.